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Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his catalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It heals rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. ☞ T. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866-eowly

☞ All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

WARM SPRINGS.

THIS SUMMER RESORT

IS NOW OPEN,

and in splendid order.

The Bathing Facilities

were never so fine, the Bowling Alley is one of the best to be found, and a new Billiard Table has just been put up. No effort has been spared to secure the comfort of visitors.

Pleasure seekers are invited to call at the Springs—only five miles from Huntingdon, over a good road.

The TABLE is furnished with the best that the market affords, and every attention is given to please even the most fastidious.

Parties from the surrounding towns are cordially invited to visit the Springs.

W. J. GEISSINGER,
Proprietor.

☞ Hacks run daily, morning and evening, except Sunday, from Huntingdon to the Springs.

June 23, tf.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. NO. 10.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best style*, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Great Speech of Senator Cowan,

At Pittsburg, August 27, 1866.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for the heartiness of this reception. You will accept my sincere thanks for it. We have met this evening for a great and glorious purpose—for the accomplishment of a purpose which I suppose must be and will be dearest and nearest to the American heart—the restoration of a great Republic to its former pristine glory. [Applause.] Great Republic, did I say? The greatest Republic unquestionably, the world has ever seen, ancient or modern, kingdom, empire, aristocracy, democracy, or what not. These United States, if once back again to peace and harmony, and that fraternal affection which formerly characterized the various sections of them, would be unquestionably the greatest power to-day on the earth, or that ever existed. [Continued applause.]

There are two great principles, gentlemen, to which I shall call your attention, perfectly familiar, and which are the keys by which to unlock all the troublesome questions which now stare us in the face. The first great distinguishing characteristic of our Government, and all governments, is that they grow out of the people. They are the work of the people proper. I wish you to remember that, because I shall recur to it very frequently in the brief time in which I expect to address you.

The other great characteristic of our form of government consists in the fact that it is a government of law, as contradistinguished from arbitrary power. That is our pride and our boast. Nothing can be done to the humblest citizen—the very humblest of you—by the mightiest in the land lawfully, unless by the law, [Applause] not even the President of the United States, the commander-in chief of our armies and navies; not even General Grant, the General, *par excellence*, of the country, [applause] can injure, or dare injure, the humblest citizen, the weakest woman, or the most delicate child in the country, as against the law. [Tremendous applause.]

Now, in other countries, all over the world, there are arbitrary powers lodged somewhere, or in some particular body—parliament, council, or what you may choose to call it. Take, for instance, the English Parliament. The English Parliament is said to be omnipotent, that is, it can pass any law it pleases, and that law binds the realm. There is no such power in this country. All executive officers, all legislative bodies, are held in by constitutional and legal provisions which prevent anybody from exercising arbitrary power, and it is in that our liberty consists. It is there it is to be found, and nowhere else, and whenever we leave that, and abandon the law, the declared will of the whole people, as our rule and guide for action, then our great Republic ceases to be, and turns itself to that extent into a despotism. [Applause.]

Now, I propose to examine very briefly and as plainly as I can, some of the questions which now agitate the people, and I think I can satisfy you, if you will be kind enough to give me your attention, that there is really no difficulty in the questions themselves, but that the difficulties are purely imaginary, have no real existence, and are not such as to make bold and brave men hesitate. There are difficulties everywhere; there are difficulties in every phase of human life; but those difficulties men encounter, and bold men face them, as bold men ought, so as to wield them to a bold man's purposes. In this battle of life we get nothing for nothing. In this great struggle for the maintenance of free government, we must expect difficulties, continued difficulties, and the compensation that we have for that struggle is Liberty, Independence and Union. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, we have just emerged from a great and terrible war; a war which shook the earth; a war which astounded the nations of the old world; a war which manifested such a power and capacity on the part of our people as that the nations stood aghast; a war in which the armed men sprang from the dragon's teeth. This war grew up in the midst of a civilized, peaceful people, out of nothing, as it were. In the year 1861, we had no army, no army, I mean, that would at this day be called an army—we had no navy that might be called a navy; we had no treasury—no exchequer, which might be supposed able to meet the demands of a great and sudden emergency, such as then came upon the people. It was doubted before that whether the whole Union constituted a firstrate power in European parlance. That war came on, and was waged between the two sections with such force, such energy, such skill, and such an amount of resources as satisfied the world that we were not only one firstrate power, but that we were really two. And, gentlemen, whatever may be said of that war, so far as it was an effort of military force, so far as it was governed by military genius, I say the American people have nothing to be ashamed of in it on either side. [Applause.]

That war arose on the part of a portion of the people of these United States, and was inaugurated by the General Government against them, because they refused obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and the principle upon which it was conducted upon our part—upon the part of the legitimate Government—was precisely as simple as the force exercised by your police when they go out upon the streets to suppress a riot or arrest a felon; and if we had not the right to suppress the rebellion by virtue of the authority derived from the Constitution and the laws, we had no right to do it at all. [Applause.] That, I suppose, no man will or can deny. You and I have no authority over our fellow-men, except as we derive it from the law. Pennsylvania has no authority in the Union except as she has it by the law. The Union itself is the creature of law, and the United States, in compelling obedience to the Constitution and the laws, does so by virtue of the Constitution and those laws. [Applause.]

In that terrible conflict, State governments were crushed, shattered and broken, and when the general Government succeeded in establishing its supremacy over them, they were lying in that disturbed, distracted and useless condition.

The question arises, how are they to be reconstructed? It was not the Union that was to be reconstructed, [applause,] but State Governments that had been torn to pieces in the violence of war. That is the question of reconstruction. Take, if you please, Louisiana. How is that Government to be reconstructed? That was the question which was presented to Mr. Lincoln while he was President. How did he receive it? Why, gentlemen, he decided it in the spirit of your Constitution and in the spirit of your laws. [Great applause.]

If the State government of Pennsylvania were by some sudden accident to be destroyed, where would you get another one—who would reconstruct it? It is only necessary to ask the question to have it answered. The people of Pennsylvania and no other. [Long continued applause.] It is their birthright, descended from heroic ancestors, transmitted to them as their proudest inheritance. The Government belongs to the people. It was made by the people, and if it is destroyed, it is referred to the people to make a new one. [Applause]

Mr. Lincoln referred the question of reconstruction to the people—the people of the States, whose governments had been overthrown. Was that right, or was it wrong? ("Right," "right.") That was his scheme of reconstruction But there was a party who set up another scheme of reconstruction, who had a different theory and proposed a different mode of getting the State Governments upon their legs again, getting them back into practical relations with the Union. That was the Radical party in Congress. They contended that Congress was to do it—not exactly that Congress was to make the State Governments, but that Congress was to make the States to make such State Governments as would please them. I suppose if they had said that to you, as Pennsylvanians, you would have said, "If we are to adopt a Government to suit your whims and your tastes, perhaps you had better make it yourselves." [Laughter and applause.] That would be perfectly natural. As Pennsylvanians, you would have answered "We have the right to make our own government; you have no right to interfere, and nobody has any right to interfere; and you guarantee that we shall have this right, because the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people of every State a republican form of government." Now, the Radicals say, "If we are to guarantee a republican form of government, we must make that form of government, in order to be sure that it is republican;" and they just turn it upside down, and reverse what was meant by the framers of the Constitution.

By that particular phrase, "Republican form of government," the framers of the Constitution meant to guarantee such form of government as the people of each State were pleased to make for themselves; and Mr. Madison says that is a republican form of government. [Applause]. That is what they meant by it, and that is common sense and common reason.

At the outstart of the war, there were different opinions entertained, and, as you well know, honestly entertained; and we may as well come to it first as last, as this is a country of free opinion, (Applause) and every man is entitled to entertain his opinion. Whether that opinion squares with the majority or not, is a very different thing. Every man is entitled to his opinion, whether it be popular or unpopular, and that is the beauty of our Government. The most mischievous men, who promulged the most mischievous opinions during the war, I said, "bring them to me with the converts they have made, and I will pay the highest price for them." I offered to buy all the converts Vallandigham would make, at the highest price. Why not? For they are opinions that our people do not entertain, and to suppose that our people cannot listen to opinions of all sorts and descriptions, is to decide that it is very dangerous to give them an opportunity to settle those opinions. (Applause.)

I remember that we have a very foolish set of fellows, who imagined that they would exclude newspapers of a certain class from the army. I stood up against it, and I said the soldier had patriotism, and when he went to the field, you might be sure he was in earnest, and you might give him whatever newspaper you pleased without danger of leading him astray. [Applause.] I was never afraid to trust our people with the truth at all times. If we cannot reason together, and if we were to be the slaves of passion and prejudice, and tyranny, and outrage, and terrorism, we are not a free people. There will be always, in every community, a considerable number of bad men, but I say that the virtue and intelligence of the American people was triumphed over all their difficulties, and will enable them to maintain that Government notwithstanding.

Mr. Lincoln had faith in the people North—faith in the people South—faith in the people everywhere because the people in the South are your brothers, with the same history, the same ancestry, the same legends of national glory, the same proud recollection of former battles fought in common, and there is hardly a man here present who will not find one of his own name in the South—they are the same kind of people we are.

Ah! but it was said that they are such bad people, they got up a rebellion—a most terrible rebellion—a bad war—in which thousands and hundreds of thousands of people were killed. That is true. It was a foul, heaven-daring, wicked rebellion. But such is the law of humanity. Wars have occurred so since old Agamemnon laid siege to Troy. This is not the first rebellion that has ever been in the world. There have been thousands everywhere, and of course it was our lot to have one. It is now our duty to profit by the lessons of the past, to show that we now mean to cure and to heal the wounds of the body politic, and to get back to our former condition and be greater, more powerful and glorious than before. (Tremendous applause.)

It was said by some, that the people of the South who had engaged in the rebellion, had become so criminal and so far out of a common humanity, that they were not competent to make their own State governments. I presume we are all sinners, at least I know I am, and if perchance some of us should be criminal there is a place of penitence—there is a place even upon earth where we are to be forgiven, and we are commanded to pray that we may be forgiven as we forgive others.

The people who go into rebellion, who are led away by bad and seditious men, should be forgiven when they show penitence, and, by the by, your fathers in the "Whisky Insurrection" of Western Pennsylvania, who were very nearly getting into rebellion. I believe that eight thousand men met at Braddock's Fields to inaugurate their rebellion, but the people halted, they repented, and nobody thought the people, as such, were guilty, but the whole cry was laid upon a few leaders. But I was going to say that when the people had rebelled, when they were led astray as the people of the South were, into such a war as that, the calamities which the war brings, the punishment which it inflicts, the sorrows with which it covers the whole land are their punishments. Go to the South to-day, travel over their ruined cities, over wasted and desolated fields; witness the number of widows and orphans, see the graves of their children, and ask if she has not been punished. There has never come upon any people in the world such a terrible and condign punishment as has come upon that people. They are purged, they have paid the penalty, and they are chastened with many sorrows.

I am not prepared to say, under the heavy inflictions they have suffered, they are not wiser than you.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Lincoln feeling that these people had been purged by their sufferings, entrusted to them the making of their own State Government, and that was his plan of reconstruction. [Great applause.] As I said before, that was opposed by precisely the same party same men who now oppose President Johnson in carrying out that same plan of reconstruction.

You very well remember that the Radicals to a man, in Congress, were opposed to Mr. Lincoln, opposed his re-nomination in favor of Chase, and they got up an Executive Committee for the purpose of making Chief Justice Chase President of the United States. They tried at times to get up Fremont by way of diversion. [Laughter.] At Baltimore it was the people that nominated Mr. Lincoln in opposition to the Congressional clique, and when he was canvassing before the people for re election, in the very thick of the fight, there was a protest signed on the part of a reconstruction committee—not the one that has become so famous, the immortal fifteen, [laughter]—but there was a reconstruction committee, at the head of which appeared the names of Benjamin Wade and Henry Winter Davis, and they published that protest after Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and they charged him with being a usurper and a tyrant, and they called him all the names which the vocabulary of such people generally furnishes. That is the same party which to-day opposes President Johnson and his reconstruction of State governments. (Tremendous applause.)

After the death of Mr. Lincoln, President Jonnson succeeded to him and succeeded to his policy. He has pursued it precisely from that day to this, (applause,) and I defy any man—and I am not particular where you bring him from—I have met the very head and front of this—I defy any man to put his finger upon a single departure of President Johnson from that policy all the way through. [Applause.]

I stood by President Lincoln, always and at all times. I even acquiesced in silence when he was driven from his own ground in the very heat of the war, and they did drive him as you know. [Sensation.]

I have stood by President Johnson in the same way, because I believed he was good, and wise and true, and had the good of the whole country at heart. [Tremendous applause.]

Now what is the difficulty? What is the great question which now agitates the people? It is whether ten States of this Union, whether the people of ten States, purged by war, made wise by calamity, tried in the fire of suffering, the people of ten States just as you are, people entitled to the same rights as you are, shall be heard upon the floor of Congress where the laws are made which are to govern them, where the taxes are levied, which they have to pay, whether they shall be heard by their Representatives or whether they shall be treated as a conquered people, or whether they shall be deprived of their rights which I say belong to every American citizen.—[Applause.] That is the great question.

Are these States in the Union?—(Cries of "yes, yes" from all parts of the house.) They were in the Union, I know, in 1860. They were in the Union, I know, because the laws are upon the statute book by which they were made part of the Union. Have those laws been repealed? Did the ordinances of secession repeal them?—[No, no.] If the ordinances of secession did not repeal those laws they are in force yet, they are yet upon the statute book, and they are as binding as the will of thirty millions of the American people can make them.

I told you that our pride and our boast was that this was a Government of laws, that it was our security, that it did not depend on the will of one man or any set of men. It does not depend on the will of the Executive whether such things shall be or shall not be; it does not depend upon Congress, but it depends upon the law, the established law. Then if those States were in the Union by the law, and if that law has not been repealed, and cannot be repealed except by the American people, then they are yet in the Union by the law. [Great applause.] They are there by your law, and the man who, in spite of your law, says they are not there, insults you to your face. (Applause.) Then those States are in the Union by the law, the people are bound by the law, submit to the law, and are entitled to the law. (A voice—"we'll keep them by the law.") Yes, we will keep them by the law.—(Tremendous applause.)

But we are asked, are we to have no punishment upon these rebels—not the people—for I believe nobody asks that the people should be punished except the Radicals—but a great many good men, a great many good meaning men, ask, are these rebels—the leading rebels, the great spirits who created this war originally—not to be punished? I say certainly, if you please.—There is no doubt about it, gentlemen; they are in the clutches of the law, and if the law imposes any penalty, they will have to suffer it. A man might just as well ask, can the thief and the felon about Pittsburg be punished? You answer, certainly; they are in the hands of the law. And so it is with those who have been in rebellion.

You have all these people now under the law, they are all within its grasp, and if any punishment is to be inflicted it must be inflicted by the law, and under the law. You and I have no right to punish offences. If you saw a man commit murder upon the streets you would not undertake to punish it, and if you did, so far from being justified, you would be guilty under the law, and if you undertook to punish him capitally you would be guilty of murder. And why? Because you take into your hands that which the American people have placed in other hands. You try him in a way which they do not authorize, and you insult them in undertaking to execute it in such a way. That is the situation of the rebel States.

It has been said that the President ought to punish these people. Why gentlemen, the President has nothing in the world to do with it. The President is the Chief Executive of the Nation—he is not a common prosecutor—he is not even a District Attorney. Gov. Curtin, the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, does not come here to prosecute criminals, does he? Did you ever see him on that errand? It belongs to the people to punish offences. It belongs to the humblest man as well as the highest. The humblest man, if he knows that crime has been committed, has a right to give information, to take out a warrant and place a criminal in the hands of justice.—And the Judge, the highest as well as the lowest, is bound to respect the law and deal out punishment upon the offender. Gentlemen who want rebels punished—gentlemen who insist that they are not punished enough, and that they ought to be punished further, such gentlemen are themselves to be blamed. Why do they not get warrants? Why do they not put these people in the hands of the law for punishment? You never hear of one of these fierce babbling fellows who cry out for punishment, instituting punishment for the offences of which they proclaim so much horror. I took occasion to say to them in the Senate of the United States, if you want to punish the guilty people, the guilty instigators of this rebellion, say who you want to punish; say how many, if it is ten, fifty, five hundred or five thousand. You shall have them all, only I beg of you all, do not babble about the President that he does not become a common prosecutor, a thing unheard of in the country, and indicative of ignorance of the laws on the part of those who make such an assertion, a thing that ought to be known to every school boy.

As I said before, the great question was whether these States should be represented in the Congress of the United States by their representatives, properly elected, returned and qualified. That is the question. I told you before that this was a government of law, and whenever a question arises, if the law settles it, the question itself should be settled. I never had the slightest difficulty. I never hesitated when two Senators came to the door of the Senate from Alabama or Mississippi or Tennessee. I read the Constitution, and that sacred instrument declared that each State should have two Senators. There was an end to it What right had I to set myself against that instrument which I had sworn to support, and which I was fighting to save? It was not for me to say in the face of that great paramount law of thirty millions of my countrymen, that is wrong, they ought not to have two Senators. What presumption that would be! So in the other House it was also fixed. The Constitution declares that each State shall be entitled to representation according to its population, and it provided that a census should be taken in order to see how many people each State has, and after that census is returned, after the decade has gone by, Congress apportions among States their representation, and in the very beginning of the war, on the 4th of March, 1862, the Congress of the United States did apportion under that census to all the States of the Union—all that were States at that time—and told the eleven States then in the rebellion, they gave fifty-eight members, and that was the law. It was the law voted for your representatives from Allegheny county, and there was no division upon it. Was that binding or was it not binding? Was it the law of the American people, or was it not their law? If it was their will it was sacred and binding upon every member of that House, and especially upon those who voted for it. If it was not the law of the American people it was a farce, and this is no Government at all. That disposes of the question of admission into the Congress of the United States.

I was delighted to hear your worthy Chairman explain it as well as it could be explained; but there was no danger in carrying out this Constitutional law. You hear all these empty-headed people say, bring back the rebels into power, bring back the men of the South who tried to destroy this Government, and the country is gone. I would like to know what the war was for, if it was not for that very thing. (Laughter and applause.) Was it not for that very thing that we sacrificed three hundred thousand or four hundred thousand men, and expended six ten thousand millions of dollars? If it was not for that we should not have made the war. Gentlemen, it is a very high compliment to our soldiers that they were not afraid to meet these eleven States in the field in open fight. They did meet them and overcame them, but the Congress of the United States was afraid to meet them in its halls. (Great laughter and applause.) We have 183 members in Congress, and they were afraid to meet 58.—(Cries of "good, good.") Rome must have lost her breed of noble bloods, I should think. (Applause.) We have 50 Senators in the Senate of the United States and they were afraid of 22. And, gentlemen, I tell you if this Radical party had the smallest part of common sense or political sagacity last fall when they went to Congress, they would have laid down a platform such as the platform of the Philadelphia Convention. I remember once going up to Cumberland; I met an old Whig named John Fenlon. The majority in his district was largely against him, and I said to him how do you expect to get elected; what platform do you stand upon? He said, "I stand upon the Constitution and laws." Now, if Congress had adopted the Philadelphia platform, or if they said they, stood upon the Constitution and the laws, more than one half of those Southern Senators would have been right ready to join hands with the Republican party, and they would have been united with me. I thought I was as good a Republican as they could make. I did think I could understand the old article. As I understood the old article it was simply that slavery should not go into the Territories. Was not that the whole of it? [Yes, yes.] In old times there were three schools about that thing. The Republicans say Congress is supreme over the Territories, and if the Congress says, by law, that slavery should not go into the Territories, then we say that slavery shall not go. If Congress says it shall, then we submit. Mr. Douglas said No, that is not the best way; let the people of the Territories themselves decide. That was called squatter sovereignty doctrine. Then there was another doctrine which said neither the people of the Territories nor Congress have any right to decide this question; the Territories are common property—common to all the people, and they have a right to take their property into the Territories, whether that property consists in men or horses, or what not. That was the Southern view. As a Republican I was in favor of the first theory, and that was Republicanism then. That question was given up before I was in the Senate ten days. That question did not exist after Mr. Lincoln took his seat. When we organized a Territory and provided by law for its organization, it was not questioned; there was no division, not a particle. So far as that was concerned Republicanism had achieved its victory, Republicanism had done its work, and Republicanism had ceased to be as a party principle. It was then called upon to meet other and greater issues. Last fall, if a fair and reasonable platform, standing upon the Constitution and the laws as they were written, had been made by the Republican party, then, if there was one, it would have been accepted by more than half of the people of the Southern States, because these old issues had passed away. Republicanism and squatter sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision had been swept away in the whirlwind of war and became dead issues of the past. [Applause.]

Then, I tell you, gentlemen, there was no dodge at that time in admitting the American people wholly and fully to their rights as before. There was not only no danger, but there was not the millionth part of the danger that we are likely to encounter by the course pursued by the dominant party, in keeping those people from their representation. What is that danger?—Have you thought calmly of the importance of being represented in the Legislature of the country that makes the laws that govern you? How would you like to have your representatives from the city of Pittsburgh, from the county of Allegheny, turned out?—How would you like to be represented by letter writers, people who walk around amongst you and take down all your vices, all the various kinds of crime that are committed, and communicate them all to Congress, and have somebody get up and read those letters day after day as the condition of things in Pittsburg; and what would you say if that was done in the Senate of the United States, and I was not there to give the lie to it upon the spot which I would do, of course? Why, gentlemen, the blood of your revolutionary fathers would turn to milk in your veins if you submitted to that.—You could not look up to Heaven, where their spirits now look down upon you, and feel yourselves worthy of them, if you submitted to be governed without representation. The meanest felon in your Court has a right to be heard. No Judge in the city of Pittsburg to-day dare deny it to the meanest criminal in his dock. The right to counsel, to be heard, is a sacred right everywhere, and yet that right has been denied the Southern people. They have not been allowed to go into Congress and tell of the condition of their people as they alone could tell. Yet, on the other hand, we have a parcel of people who are exceedingly anxious that a very disturbed state of things should continue, and exceedingly anxious that they should not be displaced because they have offices out of which they are making fortunes, stealing Government and individual cotton, and everything else; and they write letters up to Congress, and sometimes they would have a dozen a day. In one case, I knew a man who wrote some of them, and I am satisfied that you would not elect him a night watchman in the city of Pittsburgh.—A man of no character, but a man who went about, and like the dogs of Lazarus, licked at sores, and sent his effusions to the floors of Congress so as to make a stench in the noses of the northern people. That is the way the South was represented.

We maintained this Government—we enforced this Constitution and these laws because we were right. God is right, and when you are right He is on your side. And you succeeded; but you deprive these people of representation, you treat them as a conquered people, and there you are wrong, and then you cannot succeed in holding them any longer than you have the physical force to do it.

Now, the Southern people feel all this. They do not feel resentment. They believe that the Northern people, when they understand them, will be as just as they were brave. That they will be as generous in the civil administration of the Government as they were valiant in the field of battle. (Great applause.) They want to be your fellow-countrymen. They want to be partners in this great Republic. They want to enjoy the blessings of this great Union. And they want to hand down to their children the blessings it was intended to perpetuate as you do. (Tremendous applause.) They know the value of the Union to you and to them, and they know the curses, the calamities and the miseries which would come upon the country if that Union was once broken, and they have no desire to be separated from us. They desire to be with us, to be sharers with us in a common destiny, a common country and a common future. (Great applause.) They pledge themselves in every conceivable way by which men can bind themselves, and I say that their interests, if nothing else, would impel them to stand by the Union and to be a part of it. (Tremendous applause.) But, gentlemen, let me warn you. I told you before they were of our blood, of our race, the same manner of men as we are, and they have never been known to wear a yoke any longer than he who put it on had strength to keep it there. If we deny them the right to be heard in the National Councils, they will be right and we will be wrong; and they will have plenty of friends to espouse their cause, just as we had in the Revolution. (Applause.) Do you know that France proposed to England to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Suppose they had, what then would have been the result of the war, with all our means and all our resources and the bravery and skill of our armies? If the blockade could have been broken, the result of that contest would have been exceedingly doubtful, and I think the better opinion now is that we would have failed. Did we succeed until we got New Orleans and Charleston and until our blockade was perfect and complete? England refused to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Why? Because they made the corner stone of it slavery, and the English people, the Liberal party of England, were to a man opposed to slavery, and they would not permit their government to join in any enterprise which would perpetuate that institution. Slavery has gone; it does not exist now. There can be no pretence of that kind now for avoiding an entry upon an enterprise of that kind. And do you know that England, during that war, paid fifty millions to keep her Lancashire poor from starving, because she could not run

her mills, and by charity she raised that money to save her suffering poor. Hence, it is a great matter for England to get cotton; it is a great matter for France to get cotton. Cotton is one of the commodities the world must have, and when that cotton field is shut up down there, it is felt everywhere. There is no spot upon the earth so much coveted as those cotton fields of the South by European nations

The South appeal to us for common justice and common rights. They appeal to us for their rights under the Constitution and the laws, and we deny them. The governments of the States of the South are now as perfect as the government of Pennsylvania.—They are perfectly able to run alone outside of the Union. If Pennsylvania was out of the Union her State government is as perfect as the Government of Great Britain. The General Government only affects our foreign relations and our relations with the other States; if she had no relations with the other States, her government is yet complete, and if she was thrown out there would be nothing to prevent her from sending ambassadors abroad, and exercising the rights of sovereignty.

These States are distinct, independent governments now, able to make treaties, and if you persist in this treatment of them there is nothing to prevent them from making an alliance with England and France, offensive and defensive, and then instead of letting them come in they would refuse to come in, and then you would be compelled to get an amendment to the Constitution compelling them to send members to Congress. You have shut the doors in their faces, you have refused them admission and they have accepted your terms, and they have stood out, and what then? You are put to the necessity of another war, and what for? Would that be a war to compel them to come into the Union? How would you ask your soldiers to go into another war? I would like to see a Radical look a soldier in the face and ask him to go down and whip them over again. He would say, What! spend two or three years of my life in fighting them, and when they come in and are willing to come in to abide by the laws, yet you will not let them come in, and I must go and whip them back again! I would like to know when it is going to end, for you do not want to exterminate them. When we made this war we did it to restore the Union, yet you will not allow it to be restored.

There are two great parties in the North, and I believe there is but one in the South, and that one is the party that was represented at the Philadelphia Convention the other day; a party of earnest, sorrowful, serious men who had lost all their fire, all their vivacity; and, most strange to say, in that Convention all were desirous of dispensing with speechifying. To have assembled a Convention of that kind ten years ago at any point on this continent, filled with such eloquent men, men of such distinction, such ambition, such desire to show before the public, you could not have adjourned it before ten weeks. There would have been thousand speeches, but in that Convention where everything was solemn and still as in a church, there was no display of that which is called oratory. There was a far greater inclination to tears, and tears of joy, than there was to any especial personal jubilation. And, as the President of that Convention most eloquently said of a subject which is made one of ridicule and scorn by unthinking people on the other side—the President said "if the people of the United States could all have looked on that body on the first day when South Carolina and Massachusetts came in linked arm-in-arm in that Convention, why, said he, I do not think there is a human being but that would have been willing to have laid down his differences, to have brought all the causes of his animosity and laid them upon the altar of a common country." A thousand strong men wept upon that occasion as children weep; silent, hardly a word said, but the *thought* was there, that great and glorious thought, after so long a separation, after such scenes of blood, after meeting in the fierce conflict of battle, we were again brothers, all brought into a common sympathy with the Union. (Great applause.) It was not a thing for scorn, but it was a thing of which our common humanity had a right to be proud—it was God-like. It was in the spirit of our religion, we had forgiven one another. That Convention put forth a platform. Is it objectionable? Has it been assailed? Does it contain a single principle that is not found and embodied not only in the law of this country but in the law of that country from whence we derive our laws and is imbedded in the hearts of the American people? [Tremendous applause.]

The platform of that Convention contains things to be believed, things which we have always believed, things which have never been other than believed by the people of the country, things which which were believed by Democrats, by Whigs, by Republicans, things which were always until recently believed by the Radicals. There is not a sentence nor a sentiment there that anybody has heretofore disputed.

What is the Radical platform, pray? I got a copy of it, to-day, out of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and it is headed "Restoration. The policy of the Union party to restore the National Union." That platform consists in a series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is the product of the majority of the last Congress, it is the product of about seven months labor of that body. It is the final result of 107 propositions. The Clerk of the House of Representatives told me that there were 107 different propositions, I think, to amend the Constitution, and out of them all this platform was formed. That is the platform of the Republican party, that is, these people claim it to be so. I deny it *in toto*. [Applause.] The Republican party may adopt that platform, or the most of it, and if a man sees fit to adopt it, I have no objection; but I do object to him calling me traitor, renegade, apostate, and all that sort of thing, because I do not see fit to adopt it. [Applause.]

When I joined the Republican party it had the Chicago platform. Was this that? ["No, no."] The first platform I knew it to have, as a national platform, was that adopted at Baltimore. I have stood upon both, and I defy the most ultra Radical, the sharpest gentleman of them all, at any time, or at any place, to show a vote or a speech of mine against either the Chicago platform of 1860, or the Baltimore platform of 1864. [Applause.] I am ready to break a lance with any of them anywhere. Humble individual though I be, standing upon the truth, I am not afraid of any of their magnates from the highest to the lowest, and I have seen most of them. ["Good, good," and applause.]

Here is the Republican party to-day that wants a thing put into the Constitution of the United States that I never knew anybody had much doubt about, that is, that all the people born in the country are citizens of it. [Laughter.] There might have been a little doubt about Gypsies and Chinese, who came here and had Chinese children born here. [Laughter.] According to my reading, it means that those people are protected by the law and subject to the law. I suppose if you would go out and tomahawk a Gypsy, you would be punished for that offense the same as if you had injured the highest in the land. Citizens are those who are entitled to the protection of the law. There may be technical meanings attached to it. Citizenship depends on the Constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of the several States.

The second article proposes to amend the Constitution of the United States in a most important particular. The basis of representation, or, in other words, the amount of power that a State was supposed to possess in old times by our fathers, was made to consist in the number of its people. They counted noses to see which was the most powerful State, and which should have the most members of Congress. Pennsylvania is entitled to more members than Ohio, because Pennsylvania has more people, more power. New York has more than Pennsylvania. The next census may possibly alter it a little, but according to the last census New York was entitled to more Representatives than Pennsylvania, because she had more people. The people are the source of power and the framers of the Constitution in distributing that power gave it in proportion to the number of people, and when they distributed burdens they distributed them equally among the people.

There are two classes of people in this country, unfortunately, the white and the colored people. There are some States who have no colored people, and they are very deeply interested in the condition of this race. Their politicians are affected by the condition of the colored people, and a great many of them never saw a negro until they got to Washington, [Laughter and applause,] and they never meet him but they ask him how old he is, whether he was a slave, and whether he learned the catechism; and they never give him more than a dime at a time, after sending him all over the town on a dozen errands. (Great laughter.) These philanthropic gentlemen are affected with the most lively interest in the fate of the colored people, and they are exceedingly anxious that these people should be elevated and put upon an equality with you. It is no use to say to them, "gentlemen, that cannot be. God has made it otherwise. We think these people are very clever people in their place, but we do not eat with them, we do not drink with them, we do not sleep with them, we do not marry with them, we do not enter into social intercourse with them, and we would be very much obliged to you if you would just attend to your own business, and let us settle this question in our own way." (Applause.] They say this is a great wrong, a great outrage, and you ought at least to give the negroes political rights and let them vote. We say, "Is there not stuff enough now for demagogues to feed upon? Do you think the country would be any safer, that its institutions would be any more secure by throwing into the seething political caldron this additional element? We think it will be very good if we can save the country ourselves, white as we are. ["Good, good," and applause.] We do not want to run any risk by sharing our dominion with barbarians, semi-barbarians—men so divided from us by race, and color and habits of thought, and by the tribald antipathies which exist among men of different races. I say, we have no notion of dividing the country with these people. We want to treat them justly. We do treat them justly. The negro of Pennsylvania gets as fair a trial as any white man, and a little fairer. I never knew a negro to go into court who did not get a little more than justice, for juries would punish the fellow who brought suit against a negro, because he was a weak man and there was a strong rapacious fellow on the other side, and they generally made the white fellow smart. (Laughter and applause.) We treat the colored people, in every respect, just as well as we do ourselves, and I have heard it said by a great many good people, "if there is to be any more voting done in the country, if there is not voting enough done now and not people enough, we might open the door and let in our boys of eighteen." They go to war at eighteen. [Applause.] They are good enough for that, and if we need more voters why not let them come in? (Applause.) Then, again, we have a most respectable lot of women. [Laughter.] They do not vote. A great many of them are single women, and a great many pay taxes, a great many were taxed for bounties to let men go to war, why not let them vote? [Applause.] I think they would be quite as great an accession to the purity of the country and the purity of the ballot box as to let in two or three millions of a strange race. ("That's so.") And by the bye it would not do the colored man any good; he could not elect a black man of his own race. You would not allow that. Even these very philanthropists would not sit beside a negro in the Senate. Last winter, in Washington, the colored minister from Hayti proposed to walk arm and arm down the street with one of our distinguished Radicals but the Radical made an excuse to go back on very important business. Some shrewd fellow, who suspected it was only a dodge and doubted the sincerity of the Senator's motives, watched him and saw the Senator make his exit by another way and walk down another street alone. [Laughter and applause.]

The second proposed amendment to the constitution holds a whip over all the States with negroes in them. If a State does not give the negroes the right to vote, that amendment takes so many members of Congress from them. It provides that if any portion of the male people above the age of twenty-one years shall be refused the right of suffrage, then a proportionate number of the people shall be thrown out of the census and not counted; or, in other words, we have a hundred thousand of these people in Pennsylvania and we have a member of Congress upon a fractional part of the population made up from our negroes, and, if this amendment is adopted, you would have one member of Congress less, and this is the whip, "If you do not give the negroes votes, we will take that member of Congress from you." Some of the Southern States have as many negroes as they have whites, and the Radicals say in the amendment, "if you do not give those negroes votes, we will take half your representatives from you." That is the meaning as distinct and short as I can make it.

Now, I know a great many people say, "Why should you not base representation on voters?" I say representation ought to be based upon the power of the State, and not upon voters. Pennsylvania has just as much power if she chooses ten thousand men to cast her ballots as if she had sixty thousand men to cast them. But these gentlemen forgot the burdens and their duties in their distribution of the power. They do not say to Pennsylvania, "If you do not allow the negro to vote we will not levy men of you when we come to raise our armies; they do not say we will levy taxes on this population," but go on and impose the same duties that are imposed now. When you come to raise men for the army, you have to do it upon the whole population; so with taxes—and the poll tax, especially, would be levied upon the whole population. So it would leave South Carolina with only half the members of Congress to which she is entitled now, with all the burdens that now rest on her, and who would get the advantage? These Yankee gentlemen, of course, who would not be affected by these negroes in the slightest. [Applause.] I do not think it is very fair for a parcel of men to insist upon an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which does not affect them, but which does affect another people most vitally; and particularly to insist upon amendments which are to affect another portion of the Union, at a time when that portion of the Union is violently and forcibly excluded from the halls of Congress. [Great applause.]

But I am not going to discuss the amendments to the Constitution.—That, of itself, is a fit subject for a whole night. Suffice it to say that I think the next amendment is atrocious, and one of the most dangerous of which you could conceive. It proposes to take every man in the Southern States, who ever took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, whether as a State or an United States officer, to take all those men who were engaged in the rebellion, and to ostracise them and disqualify them from ever holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; that includes five-sixths of the people of the South, because you will remember that in the South, the large majority of the leading sort of men, the men of influence, have been in this position at one time or another. You could understand what you would think and feel if that sort of punishment was inflicted on you, not inflicted by law, for they do not stop to try these men and find out whether they were guilty of treason or no; whether they entered the rebellion voluntarily; whether they were forced in by a merciless conscription; whether they were driven in at the point of the bayonet, or forced in by public opinion, or by their State governments, but it is all to be done by a single stroke, by a constitutional amendment, and done right in the teeth of the present Constitution, which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed, and that Congress shall not punish anybody. If a man commits a crime the judges may punish, the courts may punish, but Congress cannot punish anybody. I thank God that it is so. [Great applause.] Congress cannot make a law to punish people, after the offense is committed. They must first publish the law and then if you break it, the courts can punish you, but Congress cannot, and I tell you that if this amendment prevails, it is just going down South, and sowing the seeds of rebellion broadcast, and their children, when they look at their father, would ask him how it was that he was deprived of the privileges of an American citizen; how it was that he could not take a seat in Congress, and hold an office, and, in answer, he would point to the amendment of the Constitution, and they would swear eternal hate and vengeance against this Government. [Applause.] Let us "be just, and fear not." [Continued applause.] There is nothing to fear when we are just.—["That's so," and applause.]

There are other gentlemen here to address you, and I have occupied more time than I intended and as much almost as I am able. [Cries of "go on, go on." This is a large hall and requires considerable exertion. I am exceedingly obliged to you, exceedingly gratified that when just and generous sentiments are presented to my countrymen, that they respond as you have responded. (Great applause.) I am proud of you. (A voice—"Yes, and we are proud of you." This remark was greeted with applause by the entire audience.) I am proud of your courage, proud of your magnanimity, hopeful of your future. (Applause.) You have a glorious future before you, and I trust the day will soon come when in reality, as well as in name, we shall all be back again in the old Union, one and indivisible. [Long continued applause.]

☞Henry Ward Beecher, in a letter to a committee, on the 30th ult., says:—"For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South, and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, 1866.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Lewistown.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.

PLATFORM OF CANDIDATES.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve the proceedings, platform and address of the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, 1866.

The proceedings of the Conference which placed in nomination the ticket we give above, will be found in another column. We endorse the ticket as the only Union nominees in this district for the Legislature. Mr. Willis is a first class man and a soldier, and has always acted with the Republicans in Mifflin county, but he could not be led by the Radicals into a Disunion organization. John S. Miller is well known to perhaps all our readers. During the war he acted with "Democratic" organization. Now, he is with President Johnson and the only National Union Party in existence. Mr. Willis and Mr. Miller *will* make good Representatives.

☞Road Cowan's great speech.—Don't be afraid of it—it won't bite any but the blind followers of Thad Stevens

☞Still in peril, the Constitution and the Union. Know no party but the party willing to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Radicalism is the enemy of the Constitution and the Union.

☞The negro Fred. Douglas is a delegate in the Radical Convention now in session in Philadelphia. Republicans of Huntingdon county, how do you like the company your leaders are getting you into. The negroes will help to make your party platform, and if you continue to stand Thad Stevens' lash they will soon not only vote but fill your offices.

☞If President Johnson is a traitor to the Union party, what is General Grant, Gen. Meade, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Custer, Gen. Hancock, and many others of the leading officers of the Union army? We are satisfied with our leaders, and the company we are in. Those who choose to follow Thad Stevens, Fred Douglas, Forney & Co., are welcome to do so.

☞We are opposed to Disunion, and we will denounce the efforts of the Radicals to destroy the Government as much as we did the rebels in the South. As men in the North are now attempting to effect a Disunion we feel it our duty to oppose them as much as we did the fire-eaters of the South. Our honest aim and purpose is to save the Union, and we shall continue to blow the signal notes of warning in order to prevent more blood and destruction.

☞If the Southern States are still in the Union, are not the people of those States also in the Union? And if the Southern people are in the Union, are they not entitled to representation in Congress, under the Constitution? This is the question every free man is to decide. We want men in the next Congress who are willing to admit loyal representatives from the Southern States. A man who is opposed to Southern representation is opposed to the Union, and makes the war for the Union a miserable failure.

☞The issue now is, say the Radical speakers, upon the Constitutional amendments proposed by the Radical Congress. The first of those amendments declares that *all persons* born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States *and of the States wherein they reside*, and no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. If the negro is declared a citizen he must have the rights of a citizen, and one of those rights is that of suffrage. Every vote cast for the Radicals is cast to give the right of suffrage to negroes.

A Hard Pill to Swallow.

The appointment of Fred. Douglass, the *negro* orator, as one of the dele gate, from the State of New York *"to represent the people of the State"* in the Radical Convention now in session in Philadelphia, is turning the stomachs of many Republicans in this place.—The negro equality principle which is the foundation stone of the Radical party is being daily exposed to public view. Will the honest opponents of negro suffrage and negro equality be deceived by the political tricksters.—How are you *Journal and American*—do you swallow the "loyal Convention," wool and all?

☞We take the following from this morning's Phila. *Telegraph:*

"A Take-off on South Carolina and Massachusetts, Arm and Arm.—This was the entry of Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, supported by Frederick Douglass, the celebrated colored orator."

The President's Tour.

President Andrew Johnson, in company with Secretary Seward, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and others, is making a tour to participate in the erection of a monument in memory of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, at Cleveland, Ohio. The President has passed from Washington northward, stopping at Philadelphia, New York, West Point and Albany.—At all these places the people have turned out *en masse* to receive him, and the mayors and councils of all the cities along the route, with the solitary exception of our own metropolis, Philadelphia, have cordially tendered the Chief Executive and his distinguished companions—Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut—the full hospitalities of their people. In Philadelphia, sorry we are to say it, the Radical Mayor and Council, refused to give him honor, nor had they any respect for those two brave commanders who led the military and naval powers of our Government so successfully against the rebels. We are afraid the City of Brotherly Love has lost its proud name by such an uncordial, ungrateful act. Whatever may be their political differences against the President of the United States personally, we cannot see why the respect demanded of every citizen of this free, enlightened Government should have been refused to the *position* itself by the civil authorities elected by the hospitable citizens of the fame-spread city of Philadelphia. And more, Gen. U. S. Grant and Admiral Farragut, men who figured highest in the war of the Union, were treated with contempt by the highest officers of Philadelphia.—Can it be that the bright record and untold services of these gallant men are to be thrown in the shade for the simple reason that they stand by the President? Truly, Republics are ungrateful, if such men are to be forgotten so soon. For the true-hearted people of Philadelphia, however, let it be heralded that they lost not their respect for the President nor his position, nor their esteem for his brave co-patriots—Grant and Farragut. They greeted the President on every hand, and showed by the cordiality of their reception that they were his friends and knew him to be the great lover of his country, ready and willing to stand its friend now as ever, in this great hour of need.

The reception in New York, as tendered by the Mayor and Council, was a direct contrast to that of those in Philadelphia. They afforded the President and his suite every hospitality, and warmly welcomed them in their midst. The citizens, too, showed their respect for him, and crowded to see and hear him. Such an outpouring of the people was never witnessed in that great city, and the Radicals trembled to behold it.

At West Point and Albany the reception was equally as imposing.—Flocks of citizens rallied to catch a glimpse of the great Peace-maker.—The tour will be made through the important cities of the West, where the people are anxiously awaiting his visit, and making preparations to vie in grandeur with those of the eastern cities.

Now, what effect has this tour of the President? It has but one great effect, and that is to strengthen the people in their support of the President and the policy which he so assiduously carries out. The minor effects are innumerable. It has shown to the world the confidence the true-hearted people universally have for the President; it is making the Radicals fear for the result of their efforts to dis rupt the Union; it gives the people of the South encouragement that the people of the North are still their friends and seek to give them those rights which they as citizens have, under the Constitution; and it will have a beneficial effect on the October elections. The Radicals cannot help but see that they are in as small a minority now, when they seek to enforce negro suffrage and equality, as they were before the war, when they sought by every unjust means to abolish slavery.

But where is Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut? They are now just where they were during the war.—Then they stood by Abraham Lincoln to preserve the Union, and they now stand by Andrew Johnson who is endeavoring to perpetuate the Union. They fought the rebels until they yielded; now they want the people of the South represented in Congress; and the Southern States they want to see integral parts of this Union. They know the rebels are powerless for harm. They know they have failed to destroy the Government and break up the Union, and now they want to *show* them that they have not. Grant and Farragut show that they support the President; but the Radicals call Andrew Johnson a traitor. Are Grant and Farragut traitors? Who dare call them such? If they are Union men, so is Andrew Johnson, or else they would not support him.—But notwithstanding this, the Radicals persist in saying that Grant and Farragut are Radicals like themselves.—If they are, why don't they show it? Actions speak louder than words.—Why don't they approve of the Radical Convention now being held in Philadelphia: aye, more than that, why are they not there countenancing *it* by their presence? They are with President Johnson, countenancing *him* by their presence, and the people see it and are satisfied that as they are right so is Andrew Johnson. The condemnations of the Radicals, we fear, will soon fall upon the two heroes as hot and heavy as they now fall upon President Johnson. When this comes then the people will know who is right and who is wrong.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

Frederick Douglass, colored, having been appointed a delegate to the Radical Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on Monday last, accepted the position in the following letter, which is published in the Rochester *Express*, of the 30th ult.:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Sensible of the unexpected honor generously conferred upon me by the Republican Convention of this city in appointing me one of its delegates to meet with the true Southern Unionists about to convene in Philadelphia, I beg to state that I cheerfully and gratefully accept the appointment, and will certainly attend that true National Convention, provided I am timely put in possession of the proper credentials for that purpose. If this Convention shall receive me, the event will certainly be somewhat significant progress; if they reject me, they will only identify themselves with another Convention, which, from mean motives, turned its back upon its true friends.

Yours, very truly,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

In noticing the fact, the New York *Tribune* says: "Frederick Douglass has accepted the appointment of delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and will, no doubt, be welcomed by all its members. *It would be a fitting recognition of the claims of his people, not to speak of his own services, to place his name in the list of officers.*" Will the Radicals still deny they are in favor of negro equality?

☞Radicals say that if a Southern State refuses to ratify the Constitutional amendments, that State shall not be represented in Congress. The rule will work both ways, and if Pennsylvania or any other loyal State refuses to ratify them she shall not have a voice in Congress. This is how the radicals want to rule or ruin. Pennsylvania will have to pass the amendments or she will be excluded like a Southern State. Would Pennsylvania submit to this? If she cannot, then how can we expect South Carolina or any other Southern State to submit to it? Congress under the Constitution, has no more authority over South Carolina than she has over Pennsylvania.

☞The tenor of the speeches made at the Geary meeting in this place on the 27th ult., was wholly upon negro suffrage and the Constitutional Amendments. Several of the speakers openly declared that they were more in favor of negro suffrage than rebel suffrage—the speakers evidently forgetting that there were as many rebel as Union negroes, and also that the mass of the Southern rebels were drafted to fight against the Union against their will. They would rather see all the negroes in the South have a vote than one of those drafted rebels.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at DUDLEY, on Saturday, Sept. 15th, commencing at noon, the following property, to wit: One pair very superior young bay horses, horse and mare, large, handsome and well broken, 1 two horse top dearborn, with pole and shafts, a double sett of light harness, a double sett of wagon harness, 1 two horse wagon, sled, plough, harrow, &c. Also, oats in the sheaf, and a stack of timothy hay, a gentleman's saddle, side saddle, and a child's carriage.

Persons attending the sale can reach there by the morning train and return by the evening train.

Dudley, Sept. 5, 1866-2t. L. T. WATTSON.

Proposals.

THE undersigned having about two acres of land above the lumber yard in West Hunt, ingdon more than he needs for his business purposes will receive proposals for one week from persons desirous of purchasing.

For manufacturing purposes it is an invaluable tract of land, as it adjoins both the canal and railroad, and is situated in the most rapidly improving portion of the town.

se5-1t CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILADA.

N B—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. se5-3m

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"

New Fall Styles!

Are in every respect *first class*, and embrace a complete assortment for *Ladies, Misses, and Children*, of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room

No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada.

Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."

Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

se5-4m

Logan Academy,

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.

New school building, large and well arranged. Thorough and accomplished teachers; pleasant rooms; good boarding. Complete course of study. Next term opens November 5th.

Send for a circular with full information.

REV. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
au29-3m* Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., & for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF

Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

On Thursday, September 20th, 1866,

the following described property, viz:

4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six years old, one colt nearly three years old, 2 cows, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly new, 1 one horse wagon, 1 sulky, 1 horse rake, and one pair of bob sleds; 2 side saddles, one man saddle and wagon saddle, four sets tug harness, fly nets, halters, and other harness; also the power of the threshing machine I had burnt in my barn, and a great many other varieties

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my real estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwelling houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land more or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when a reasonable credit will be given by

aug8 G. H. LANG.

Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough,

On Friday, September 28th, 1866.

This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 130 PERCHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c. CORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Aug. 28, '66-td.

[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, may10. BOYER & GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL,
au22-6m 239 Market street, Philada.

BOTTLED PORTER,

EXCELSIOR

MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,

Always on hand and delivered to families on short notice when ordered.

JACOB LEONHARD.

Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:

Carbon twp., & Coalmont borough, Sept. 4, at Coalmont.			
Hopewell township, Sept. 5, at Coffee Run.			
Brady	"	"	6, at Mill Creek.
Union	"	"	7, at Mapleton.
Shirley	"	"	10, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg & Shirley twp., Sept. 11, at Shirleysburg.			
Cromwell township, Sept. 12, at Orbisonia.			
Dublin	"	"	13, at Shade Gap.
Tell	"	"	14, at Bollingertown.
Springfield	"	"	15, at Meadow Gap.
Clay	"	"	17, at Scottsville.
Case and Cassville,	"	"	18, at Cassville.
Tod	"	"	19, at Newberg.
Juniata	"	"	21, at Bell Crown school house

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Directors and teachers are respectfully requested to attend these public examinations, as private examinations will be dispensed with as far as possible.

Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1866. D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.

EXTRA BOUNTY

TO

SOLDIERS! WIDOWS! FATHERS MOTHERS AND MINOR CHILDREN!

BOUNTY BILL JUST PASSED gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received One Hundred Dollars Bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, Fathers, Mothers and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years, as above, and died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

☞ To be obtained upon application in person or ☜
☞ by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No. ☜
☞ 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ☜
☞ JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. ☜

EXTRA PENSION

TO WIDOWS.

EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.

WIDOWS are now entitled to an INCREASED PENSION of $2 per month for each child of the soldier under 16 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

au15-1m JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age.

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $16.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above-mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
aug15, 1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞Special attention of Merchants and others is invited to card, in this issue, of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Papers, etc., etc.

☞Hoop Skirts, Hopkin's "own make," 628 Arch street, Philadelphia, adv in this issue, give universal satisfaction. Ladies note the fact.

☞A Union Sabbath School Convention, (comprising six schools,) will be held at Marklesburg, Pa., on Friday, September 14th., to which all are cordially invited.

Accident.

A man by the name of David Johns, residing in Cromwell township, fell from the roof of his house one day last week, and was very severely injured in his head. It was thought he could not survive, but he is on a fair way of recovery now.

Public Meetings.

The Radical Republicans will hold a Mass Meeting in this place, on Thursday, September 27th—and the National Union party will hold a Mass Meeting in this place on Friday the 28th. Prominent speakers will be heard at each, and will be announced in our next.

☞The Huntingdon County Fair is to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 26th, 27th and 28th of September, inst., Everybody should get ready for the Fair and not come to town empty handed. When we are furnished with the premium list we will take pleasure in publishing it.

Good Templars Picnic.

The Standing Stone Lodge of this place, in conjunction with the lodges on the line of the railroad between here and Altoona together with the Lodge at Franklinsville, this county, purpose holding a picnic at the Big Spring, near Spruce Creek, on Saturday next. A good time is expected by the Templars.

Rolling Mill, &c.

A meeting will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th of September, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a company to erect a Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, &c., at Hopewell. All persons who feel an interest in the project and the prosperity of our county are requested to attend.

☞The Democratic Congressional Conference of this District met in this place on Saturday last and after balloting several times without making a nomination, adjourned to meet again at Tyrone, on Thursday. On all the ballots taken, the candidates stood as follows: Robt. L. Johnston, of Cambria county, 6 votes; John Cresswell, jr., of Blair county 3 votes; Mr. Reed, of Lewistown 3 votes.

Gift Enterprise.

The Gift Enterprise gotten up by Ben. Lutz, Esq., proprietor of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, came off at Mt. Union, on Saturday last. The majority of the members of the committee were present, two of whom counted the number of tickets sold and placed them in the box. It was ascertained by actual count in presence of the persons assembled that there were 455 tickets sold. This made the number of prizes to be distributed at 49, consisting of one prize at $50, one at $25, two at $10, three at $5, and 42 at $1. A little girl was employed to draw the tickets. The first number drawn was 1057, which drew the prize of $50, the lucky man being Samuel Decker, of Calvin. The next number 2343 drew the $25, belonging to Rachel J. Clayton, of Nossville. The drawing was very satisfactory—no deception having been practiced whatever.

Our National Game.

The second nine of the Social of this place has challenged the first nine of the Logan Club of Lewistown. No answer has yet been received.

—The following is the score of a match game played on Saturday last between the Social and Spartan, both of this place. The game has long been talked of, and few are sorry it came off. The Spartan club is composed of boys in their teens, but they have beaten every club they have yet played.—Spartan stock has advanced 50 per ct. but the Socials are determined to play them shortly, when they expect to give their worthy foe a better game.

SPARTAN.	O.	R.	SOCIAL.	O.	R.
Cunningham, c	3	7	H. G. Fisher, c	2	6
J. Long, r f	5	5	T. C. Fisher, p	4	3
Strickler, p	5	5	Kooker, 1 b	4	4
Gwin, 1 b	4	5	Kline, 2 b	4	3
Bartol, s s	2	7	Gray, 3 b	2	4
S. Long, 2 b	3	7	Smith, s s	3	3
Burchinell, 3 b	1	7	Westbrook, r f	4	4
Swoope, l f	4	5	Hildebrand, c f	4	3
White, c f	3	6	Benedict, l f	3	5
	30	54		30	35
Out on fly,	8		Out on fly,	12	
" foul,	6		" foul,	9	
" bases,	16		" bases,	8	
" strike,	2		" strike,	3	
Fly misses,	8		Fly misses,	3	

INNINGS.

Spartan,	4	6	1	0	2	1	2	5	2 22—54
Social,	3	3	11	5	4	2	0	2	2 3—35

Umpire, G. W. Garretson; Scorers, A. B. Crewit, Social; N. H. Cunningham, Spartan. Time of game four hours.

National Union Representative Conference.

Pursuant to previous announcement, the friends of the National Administration in the district composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata counties, assembled at Lewistown, on Friday, Aug. 30, 1866, to nominate two candidates for the Legislature.

The following organization was made:

President—Daniel M. Dull, of Mifflin county.

Secretary—W. W. Davis, of Juniata county.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials:

Huntingdon county.—Democrats.—Samuel Miller, David Hamilton, Geo. Jackson. National Union—Wm. Lewis, Robert King, Nathaniel Williams.

Mifflin county.—Democrats—J. S. Waream, Wm. M. Fleming, D. M. Dull. National Union—E. C. Hamilton, A. T. Hamilton, Wm. N. Hoffman.

Juniata county.—Democrats—R. E. Parker, James Adams, John Deitrich. National Union—W. M. Allison, W. W. Davis, M. L. Littlefield.

Mr. Miller, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve the proceedings, platform and address of the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia, on the 14th inst.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination:

Mr. Allison nominated J. S. Miller, of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Lewis nominated Wm. Willis, of Mifflin county.

Mr. Littlefield nominated G. W. Fasic, of Juniata county.

Mr. Deitrich nominated Jerome Hetrick, of Juniata county.

John S. Miller, of Huntingdon county, was nominated unanimously.

Mr. Parker presented the following letter from Mr. Hetrick:

MEXICO, JUNIATA COUNTY, PA. August 29, 1866.

To R. E. Parker, John Detrick and James Adams, Representative Conferees of Juniata County:

GENTLEMEN: I would hereby respectfully empower and request you to withdraw my name as a Candidate for Assembly, at the meeting of our Legislative Conference, at Lewistown, on Thursday, August 30th, 1866. In doing so I am actuated by a desire to promote the interests and success of National Conservative Democratic principles. Permit me hereby most respectfully and sincerely to return my thanks, through you, to the Democracy of Juniata County, for the honor done me in declaring for me as their choice for the position. In conclusion I would express my sincere desire for a satisfactory arrangement as regards our Legislative ticket, and for its triumphant election on the 2nd Tuesday of October next. I remain very Truly and Respectfully,

JEROME HETRICK.

The Conference proceeded to nominate a second candidate, with the following result:

Mr. Willis received	9 votes.
Mr. Fasic received	9 votes.

Whereupon Mr. Allison withdrew the name of Mr. Fasic, and the nomination of WM. WILLIS was made unanimous.

After pledging a hearty support to the ticket nominated, Conference adjourned. D. M. DULL, Pres't.

W. W. DAVIS, Sec't'y.

Camp Meetings.

The Camp Meeting at Manor Hill closed on Thursday last. We learn that this was the best meeting of that nature ever held in this county. There were about 70 converts. There was very good conduct observed by spectators, and the meeting was continued with unabated zeal until the close, and a prayer meeting was held all through Wednesday night. There were 62 tents on the ground, and the number of persons present varied from five hundred to one thousand on the nights of meeting.

The Camp Meeting at Bloody Run in progress the same time also proved successful, 37 converts having been made.

There is now one being held about four miles from Orbisonia, at the lower end of the county. From the number who have attended it we are assured it will not fail to be as successful as the other two.

Religious.

Preaching in the Episcopal Church this place, on next Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. Barrows, morning and evening.

The Baptist Association met here last Wednesday, and continued in session three days. There were about thirty preachers in attendance.

Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, was installed in the German Reformed Church of this place, on Saturday morning last. The services were very impressive. Mr. Kieffer will preach his introductory sermon on next Sunday morning.

☞ Use ROHRER'S Expectoral WILD CHERRY TONIC, as a prevention and cure for ASIATIC CHOLERA. For diseases of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, and Bowels; and as a blood purifier it has no equal. Sold at the Continental, Girard, La Pierre, Washington, St. Lawrence and Merchants, Philadelphia; Monongahela and St. Charles, Pittsburg, and by the principal hotels and Druggists generally.—J. Rohrer, Sole Proprietor, Lancaster, Pa. 4t.

MARRIED,

August 23d., by J. A. Price, Mr. W. H. RICHNER, to Miss MARTHA E. MOORE, both of Huntingdon county.

On the 7th inst., by N. J. Rudisill, Esq., ABRAHAM SWOOPE, Esq, to Miss ANNIE PALMER, both of Mapleton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh211866-1y

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [feb14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

A Voice from the "Lower End."

MR. EDITOR:—When we look upon the high handed measures resorted to by the "upper end" Faction, who controlled the recent Republican Convention of this county, we become disgusted at its proceedings. The time has come, that such unfair proceedings must be rebuked. They have managed it so, as to make their own nominations all in the "upper end"—not giving us one man on the east side of Jacks Mountain, commonly called the "lower end." We suppose it is their intention to elect them, (if they can.) We consider ourselves out of the ring, and cannot support such under ground wire-working factions, that care more for the *"loaves and fishes," than they do for the interests of the dear people.* The nominations of the convention of '65 were fairly divided over the county, and we supported it with all our might. But the convention of 1866 we cannot support so far as regards district and county officers, yet Geary must be elected Governor. When all kind of mean and low trickery must be resorted to, to secure nominations with the expectation of being supported by the party, they will be sadly deceived on the coming fall election. We have ever been for the Union. We have supported the war. We have stood by the soldier, who hath so valiantly fought for the Union. And we are still for the Union, as well for *different portions of the county, as for States.* And when a faction of would be leading young politicians will set themselves up to dictate for older men, who have borne the burden and heat of the day they should be sharply rebuked. For myself I was born and reared a Whig, and supported its principles—adhered strictly to the principles of the great Republican Union Party during the war—I supported the war by every available means. I was not a soldier in the army, (being infirm and over 45 years of age, consequently was not subject to the draft,) but have ever been the Soldiers friend, and will be so long as he is worthy of the name of a true soldier. J. B. S.

Aughwick Creek, Sept. 1866.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September. 4

Family Flour	$12,50
Extra Flour	$9,00
Superfine Flour	$9,00
Rye Flour	$5,75
Corn Meal	$4,25
Extra White Wheat,	$3,00
Fair and Prime Red	2,80
Rye	$1,15
Corn, prime Yellow	95
Oats	61
Barley	75
Cloverseed, @64 lbs.	$6,50
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$3,00
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour @ bl	$11,50
Extra Flour	$12,50
Family Flour	$13,00
Corn Meal @ cwt	$1,70
Buckwheat Meal @ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$2,55
White Wheat	$2,65
Corn	90
Oats	50
Barley	70
Rye	90
Cloverseed @ 64 lbs	$5,50@6,00
Timothy	$4,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,05
Rye Chop @ cwt	$1,80
Bran @ cwt	$1,15
Shorts @ cwt	$1,10
Mixed Chop	$1,75
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax @ lb	30
Hops @ lb	40 to 90
Rags @ lb	4
Beans @ bus	$2,00
Feathers @ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples @ lb	13 to 20
Dried Peaches @ lb	18 to 25
Ham	25 to 30
Sides	25
Shoulder	20
Dried Beef	30
Lard	20
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Country Soap	10
Hay @ ton	$12,00
Rye Straw @ bundle	8
Potatoes @ bus	$1,50
Apple Butter @ gallon	$1,25
Wool @ lb	45 to 50
Large Onions @ bus	$1,00
Corn Brooms @ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries @ quart	10

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Highest price paid for Wool.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866. WM. MARCH & BRO.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and *respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially* that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fishers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 10, 1866.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. ap 20]866-1y

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Venter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

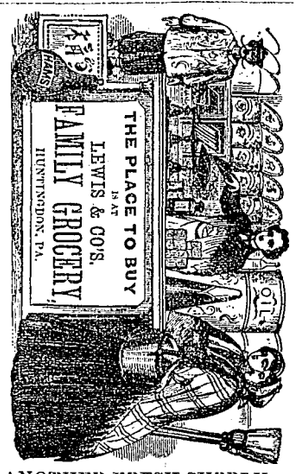
Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

B. X. BLAIR, Huntingdon. A. S. FULLER, Washington. aug8,1866



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Also,

EARLY VEGETABLES

Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

JUNIATA STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866 McCAHAN & SON.

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT

Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.

my2 McCAHAN & SON.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

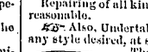
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also. Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.



The subscriber has a

NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,

and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000

This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire, inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.

Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

WEN STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,

of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at

S. E. HENRY & CO.

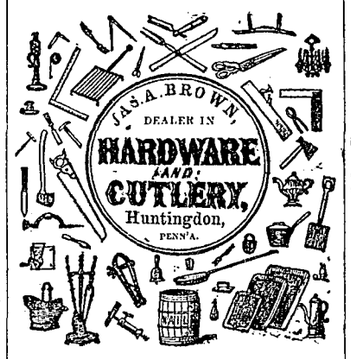
1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—ooo—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now *offering great inducements to buyers.*

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,

And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

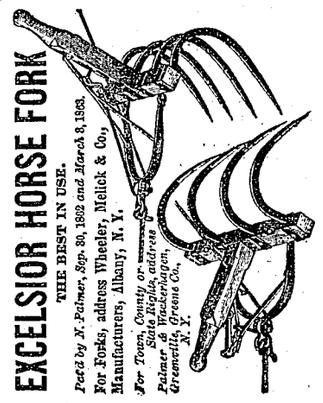
Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Spades,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Grass Hooks,

Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives. &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.


EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.
Pat'd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 3, 1863.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Town, County or State Rights, address Palmer & Wackerhagen, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs,* at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

ap. 10 '66.,

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.

Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

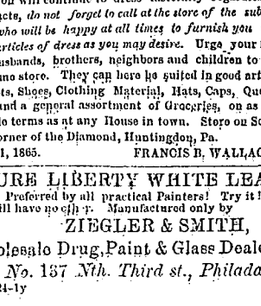
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG.

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.



NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866-1y

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carried with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your father, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,
SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales,
Platform Scales,
Grocers' and Druggists' Scales,
Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform;* nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The Baltimore Platform, '64.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States;* and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority,* and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position,* and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Philadelphia Declaration.

The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered,* and *it has preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*

III.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

V.

The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are *"the supreme laws of the land,* anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion,* of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and final extirpation from the soil of the Republic;* and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*

Philadelphia Declaration, '66

VII.

Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited,* and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.

Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt,* MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Philadelphia, 1866.

VIII.

While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1854, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform.

Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy,* who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Philadelphia Declaration.

IX.

It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and as essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

Philadelphia, 1866.

X.

In Andrew Johson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved,* That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved,* That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved,* That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved,* That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved,* That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved,* That no man who has voluntatily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved,* That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved,* That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved,* That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the osses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved,* That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved,* That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved,* That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved,* That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved,* That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved,* That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved,* That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved,* That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved,* That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

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Internal and External Medicine,
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Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
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Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
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Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.
I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.
THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.
I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My Liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.
Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.
This is an internal and external medicine—composed of Roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.
This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.
☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.
☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.
It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."
☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.
PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.
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Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

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Deed Paper,
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Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	DAY EXPRESS	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	HALFTOWN EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS	ACCOMMODATION	WAY PASSENGER
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6 08	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	4 58	8 25
6 15	.....	11 53	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	4 49	8 25
6 25	.....	12 05	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 36	8 15
6 34	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	4 25	8 05
6 50	5 16	12 31	5 56	Huntingdon,	5 06	4 10	7 50
7 06	.....	12 51	.....	Petersburg,	.....	3 50	7 30
7 15	.....	1 01	.....	Barree,	.....	3 41	7 21
7 22	.....	1 13	6 23	Spruce Creek,	.....	3 30	7 10
7 35	.....	1 35	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 15	6 55
7 40	5 57	1 45	6 46	Tyrone,	4 24	3 05	6 46
7 59	.....	2 09	.....	Tipton,	.....	2 53	6 33
8 04	.....	2 08	.....	Fostoria,	.....	2 46	6 26
8 10	.....	2 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	2 39	6 19
8 30	6 25	2 40	7 20	Altoona,	3 55	2 20	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 54 A. M.
The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.,
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 25 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.
The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.
July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.	MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.
LE 5 30	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 9 00	AR 6 10
5 47	8 29	McConnellstown,	8 40	5 47
5 55	8 32	Pleasant Grove,	8 32	5 40
6 09	8 48	Marklesburg,	8 24	5 29
6 24	9 04	Coffee Run,	8 08	5 12
6 32	9 12	Rough & Ready,	8 00	5 05
6 44	9 24	Cove,	7 49	4 53
6 48	9 28	Fisher's Summit,	7 45	4 49
AR 7 03	AR 9 44	Saxton,	LE 7 30	LE 4 34
LE 7 13	LE 9 54		AR 9 20	AR 4 24
7 34	10 14	Riddlesburg,	6 00	4 04
7 42	10 22	Hopewell,	6 52	3 56
7 54	10 38	Piper's Run,	6 36	3 40
8 10	10 58	Tatesville,	6 16	3 20
8 23	11 09	Bloody Run,	6 04	3 08
AR 8 27	AR 11 12	Mount Dallas,	LE 6 00	LE 3 04
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 50	LE 10 20	Saxton,	6 30	4 24
8 05	10 35	Coalmont,	6 15	4 09
8 10	10 40	Crawford,	6 05	3 59
AR 8 20	AR 10 50	Dudley,	6 00	3 54
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
JUNE 11, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 5,10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 6,00 and 10 10 A, M., & 4.10, 5,20, 10 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M. Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 7 45 A. M., 12 Noon, 3 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations: Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,30 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9,45 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8 A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading 1 33, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,52a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.
The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.
The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.
☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.
B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d. or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand SPRINWAY & SONS' and HAMILIES Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.
Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the mo t improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

WARM SPRINGS, a fashionable summer resort, five miles north of Huntingdon. Extensive accommodations. W. J. Geissinger. Proprietor

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Guiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

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